UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/306
S/24224
1 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 1 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter addressed to you by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosić, on the occasion of assuming the post of the President (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you at the time when I have assumed the exceptionally responsible office of President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at this fateful moment for the peoples who have decided to continue living in their common State of Yugoslavia.

You are well aware of the roots and genesis of the Yugoslav crisis. In the process of the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an important European country and a founder of the United Nations, there have been many imprudent moves and mistakes, which have led to armed conflicts of the most tragic proportions and to the endangering of all the basic human rights and freedoms, including, above all, the right to life.

The vital interest of the peoples whose representatives have elected me and my main concern is to see peace fully restored as soon as possible and a just settlement achieved on the entire space of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all outstanding problems between the States emerging from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resolved in a democratic manner, with the shortest possible delay. In that context, it is necessary most urgently to put an end to the tragic war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and embark on its peaceful resolution on the basis of agreement between the three ethnic communities living there. These are the expectations of the international community, and on our part we shall do everything in our power to persuade the parties to the conflict, including the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to renounce all use of force and revanchism.

The basis of my efforts, both on the internal as well as on the international plane, are the democratic will of the people, commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and all other United Nations documents and documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). I shall spare no effort for the implementation of common European values in Yugoslavia as an organic part of the overall CSCE space.

My principal objectives on the domestic level are: to establish a free market economy and to encourage entrepreneurial and private enterprise; to assert the rule of law and to establish a democratic society; to ensure full respect for human rights and freedoms and their effective and concrete protection throughout the territory of Yugoslavia; to promote further the pluralist democratic system by agreement of all political forces and parties in the country and by paying due attention to the opposition in all spheres of political life; to provide all the objective conditions for the freedom of thought, speech and information; to establish a political dialogue with representatives of the national minorities, with a view to ensuring the exercise of their rights in accordance with the highest international

principles and standards, and a democratic normalization of the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija.

As I set out in my inaugural address to the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, I shall urge that new elections be called for the entire administration within the most reasonable time-frame; that wise and resolute changes be effected which would mark a complete break with the previous order, with the aim of building up as soon as possible a modern and democratic State based on law; and that all national and social programmes be adjusted to the conditions prevailing in the present-day world and the civilization we are living in.

I shall invest all my efforts to implement these changes, because I am deeply convinced that they are in our vital and State interest.

At the foreign-policy level, it is my aim, besides all-round and peaceful cooperation with all the countries of the world community, for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a European and non-aligned country, to continue to extend support to the United Nations and actively to contribute to the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the world Organization, as well as to its reknown in the world.

In that connection, I would like to assure you that I will spare no effort to have the above-mentioned changes and objectives attained, as it is in the interest not only of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but also necessary for resolving the overall Yugoslav crisis. In that context, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will conscientiously discharge all its obligations assumed at the international level, including those stemming from its membership in the United Nations and in international organizations. Accordingly, we consistently adhere to the decisions of the Security Council and shall exert every effort to implement all our obligations and create the best possible conditions for the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR).

The vital interest of the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the most urgent cessation of the tragic war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and a peaceful settlement of all conflicts in that Republic by an international conference and on the basis of a consensus of the three constituent peoples living there.

We believe that it is essential that an international conference be convened as soon as possible to deal with the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the participation of yourself, Mr. Secretary-General, the permanent members of the Security Council, the Chairman of CSCE, the Chairman of the European Community, Lord Carrington, and the interested parties from Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are ready to participate in such a conference.

With a view to creating the necessary conditions and eliminating possible obstacles to the convening of this international conference, we reiterate that United Nations observers should be sent as soon as possible to the border

between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with a view to establishing objectively the situation on the ground.

We also believe that it would be very important if you or your personal envoy and representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council visited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as soon as possible so as to acquaint yourselves comprehensively, through direct contacts, will all the aspects of the crisis and with the possibilities for resolving it.

My principal concern is to see peace fully restored as soon as possible and a just settlement achieved on the entire space of the former Yugoslavia and all outstanding problems between the States emerging from the former Yugoslavia resolved by democratic means. We would be prepared to accept the extension of the mandate of the above-mentioned international conference to include these issues as well, if an agreement to that effect were to be reached among the other participants.

Finally, I wish in particular to stress that the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expect that the fulfilment of the above-mentioned objectives and initiatives will contribute to the restoration of peace on the space of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the earliest possible lifting of the drastic international sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which are unjustifiably and severely affecting all strata of our population, without contributing to a just settlement of the crisis in the least.

Confident that I shall meet with your understanding and support in this respect, I would like to assure you once again that, as the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I will do everything in my power to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations, with a view to their even more efficient work, and to reiterate how highly we appreciate your responsible and constructive role.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24225
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 has the honour to inform the latter of the following.

The Office of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has issued directives to all concerned ministries and institutions of the Transitional Government to implement and enforce the provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) relating to sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

These directives have a binding force upon the various ministries and institutions of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24226
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter, dated 1 July 1992, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Dr. Haris Silajdzic (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in having the letter distributed to the members of the Security Council, and having the letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 1 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Since I last had the honour of addressing the Security Council in a letter dated 22 June 1992 (S/24137), the war of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina has escalated to unbelievable proportions.

Between then and now, the death toll has increased to more than 50,000 persons. Many have died in the most inhuman, horrible way. The number of homeless has increased to 1.5 million.

Since the aggression against my country began, the level of cultural genocide has reached an unprecedented level. Seventy-six Catholic cathedrals, 220 mosques, three Jewish synagogues and sites and 10 Orthodox churches have been destroyed.

Economic damage and destruction has risen to more than $100 billion.

The terrible war of aggression has shattered, traumatized and dehumanized not only Bosnia and Herzegovina, but all of Europe and much of the world.

The world now acknowledges who the evil force is in the Yugoslav crisis. The Belgrade regime and its proxies occupying our territory have become the "pariah of the world".

United States Secretary of State Baker, last week articulated the outrage of the civilized world. He called Serbian aggression "an absolute outrage ... barbarism at its worst extreme".

And now, from reports out of Lisbon, London, Paris, New York and Washington, preparations are being made to do something to prevent the triumph of the aggressor. There is a glimpse of hope now.

The United States is providing a badly needed diplomatic momentum. The United Nations Secretary-General has issued an ultimatum to the Serbian terrorists. On Saturday, 27 June 1992, the European Community approved use of military force. The Western European Union is prepared to move. The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers supported armed intervention.

The visit of French President Mitterrand to Sarajevo on Sunday, 28 June 1992, focused the attention of the world on the crisis there.

There is hope that the international community will take measures to stop this unprecedented, unbelievable assault on humanity.

The international focus has been on Sarajevo. However, it is imperative that this body understand that the worst atrocities are occurring in the cities and towns that border Serbia and in other regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As incident after incident is reported to my Government, it is clear why the death toll has increased so dramatically in recent weeks. Documented now at 50,000 deaths, the total could far exceed that level.

More than 1.5 million people have been made homeless as a result of intimidation and out-right deportation, as the Belgrade regime pursues its policy of "ethnic cleansing".

The untold stories of the death and suffering must be understood fully by the United Nations and the international community. Tens of thousands of innocent civilians in our country have died from heavy artillery attacks, rocket barrages, torture, starvation and other atrocities.

We have prepared a documented yet partial summary of such atrocities in the outlying cities and towns of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We also have a listing of the sacred sites that have been destroyed. Both are enclosed with this letter.

In every region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the aggressor has unleashed an unprecedented campaign of brutality, terror, atrocities, intimidation, hatred and fear.

In these towns and cities hidden from international observers and journalists, the inhuman and systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing continues unabated. Not since the Second World War has the world witnessed such unbelievable atrocities.

These crimes, committed away from the lens of the television news camera or even the eyes of objective observers, match or surpass the savage aggression in Sarajevo.

The historic towns and cities, once the embodiment of peaceful coexistence and tolerance, have become medieval torture chambers operating under the cloak of obscurity.

Of the 50,000 persons murdered in this war, of the 1.5 million of our citizens expelled from their communities, and of the countless others tortured, most of these heinous crimes have been committed outside Sarajevo.

In the region around Banja Luka, near the border with Croatia, non-Serb citizens have been exposed to a continuous reign of terror. They have been threatened, abused and even murdered. Many have been forced to flee.

In Brcko, 150 kilometres north of Sarajevo, 150 young women, ages 13 to 19, were forcibly taken from their homes to an undisclosed location, perhaps across the Serbian border. Their horrible fate can only be imagined.

From Tuzla came reports last week of Serbian attacks on a bus carrying 56 non-Serb villagers being held hostage by Serb paramilitary forces. The men, between 17 and 63 years of age, were forced to lie face-down on the floor of the bus. Serbian gunmen got off the bus, walked 30 yards away, and opened fire on the vehicle with a bazooka and automatic weapons.

Witnesses and human rights groups have documented numerous accounts, including the rape and other abuses of women, cutting of captives' throats and in some cases those of small children, and the herding of as many as 46 people at a time into barns, houses and other buildings, which were then set afire.

In the village of Vranjak, last week Muslim Slav children were said to have been stabbed and nailed to trees.

Civilians from eight villages in the Zvornik area, 100 kilometres north of Sarajevo, were held in small rooms at the Karakaj technical school. At least 20 died of suffocation. The captives were repeatedly beaten. Those seriously wounded were taken away by truck to undisclosed destinations. Others were taken in groups from a room, and those remaining behind heard rifle fire, screams and cries.

In Bratunac, 25 miles south-east of Zvornik, 2,000 non-Serb citizens were taken to a children's playground where they were beaten and robbed by two paramilitary groups, including one led by the notorious international outlaw known as "Arkan". The men were separated from the women and children. The guerrillas then executed anyone who had worked for the municipality, police or schools.

During the last week, fighter aircraft of the former Yugoslav Air Force bombed civilian areas in Visko, Modrica and other cities. In Prijedor, 13 truckloads of dead bodies were removed by Serb extremists and taken to an undisclosed location.

As I write, the Bosanska Krajina region is experiencing a horrible genocide on non-Serbs. In the towns of Bosanski Novi and Prijedor, Muslims are forced to wear "white bands" on their forearms for identification purposes. White bed sheets must be displayed on the roofs of their homes for the same reason. This is reminiscent of Nazi Germany, where Jews were subjected to the same persecution.

These latest incidents provide a small glimpse into the Serbian campaign of cultural genocide, economic devastation and political totalitarianism.

While efforts are made to open the Sarajevo airport and open the flow of relief supplies, attention must also be focused on the rest of this miserable situation.

It would be a serious mistake for the United Nations and the international community to assume the problem is solved when the airport opens.

In reality, that is simply the first step.

The British political philosopher, Edmund Burke, more than 200 years ago, identified the situation we face today in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and indeed across former Yugoslavia. Burke said: "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

May I request that this letter and the enclosures be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

A Record of Brutal Aggression

A partial list of documented atrocities committed by Serb regular and paramilitary forces operating illegally in Bosnia and Herzegovina

April-June 1992

In Banja Luka, a city north of Sarajevo, 50,000 of the city's Muslim residents are facing mass deportation by Serb paramilitary terrorists. The Serb mayor of the city recently demanded a "population trade" of non-Serbs with the mayor of a mostly Muslim city. The blatant effort at "ethnic cleansing" is typical of Serb efforts across Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Muslim Association of Banja Luka, 23 June 1992)

In Bratunac, Serb extremists forced captives to watch as bodies of executed men burned and inhale the smoke. Two thousand Muslim Slavs from the region were collected and taken to an elementary school playground where they were beaten and robbed. Women and children were separated, and by 7 May the Serbians executed between 30 and 50 people. This includes a Muslim religious leader who, in front of hundreds of the captives was ordered to make the three finger sign that is an emblem of the Serbian Orthodox church and nationalist cause. When the man refused, they beat him again and stabbed him in the throat until he fainted. The Serbs then stabbed him two more times, at which time he died. (The New York Times, 21 June 1992)

Approximately 80 per cent of Bosnia and Herzegovina, those areas under armed control of the Yugoslavia army and Serbian extremists, is under a total blockade. Journalists are not allowed to enter such areas. Not even humanitarian organizations are allowed inside. (Save Humanity report, a non-governmental agency consisting of the Red Cross of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Centre of Anti-War Activities, the United Nations Association for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Esperanto and the Youth Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 3 June 1992)

Large contingents of humanitarian aid were taken by the Yugoslav army and Serb extremists when the aid passed through the regions they control. This was a common occurrence despite Serbian assurances otherwise. On 18 May, a Red Cross convoy carrying hospital supplies with permission to cross Serbian-occupied territory was attacked and destroyed, Red Cross personnel were killed and a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) car was also destroyed. Extremists would not allow first aid to be administered or medicine to be delivered to even those most vulnerable in areas that are under blockade. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

Twenty sisters of the Adorers of the Blood of Christ were assaulted and mistreated during an attack on the convent at Banja Luka during the week of 15 June. (Mission of the Holy See, 23 June 1992)

In the central Bosnian region of Ilijas, the Serbian aggressors boasted of "having cleansed everything", a reference to the massive ethnic cleansing effort which has forced migration of both the Moslem population and so-called "Muslim cohorts" (Bosnian Serbs unsympathetic to the insurgents). (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 23 June 1992)

It is not uncommon for Serb extremists to abuse the humanitarian symbols of the Red Cross by stealing and then transporting armed soldiers in cars marked with the neutral logo. Thirty ambulances were stolen for this purpose in Sarajevo alone. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

The number of attacks on hospitals in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are immeasurable. The Sarajevo Hospital for Gynaecology and Obstetrics was attacked with heavy artillery from the territory controlled by Serb extremists. Three babies were killed. The Red Cross building was completely destroyed and the Children's Embassy, a humanitarian organization which was evacuating children from Sarajevo, was shelled by the Serb extremists when it was full of children. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992).

Serbs shot at a hospital bus at Sarajevo, killed a doctor and wounded three nurses, and fired on the border town of Jelas, killing two children. (Reuters, 25 June 1992)

In Nahorevo, Serbian extremists agreed to release non-serb women under the age of 18 years and all residents over 60 years and children provided the Bosnian Government was able to match the captives "age for age, women for women, old man for old man ... We want only Serbs". (The New York Times, 21 June 1992)

In a Serbian concentration camp in the village of Karakaj, near the town of Zvornik, 20 people died of suffocation. Inmates are repeatedly beaten and seriously wounded and taken away by truck to unknown destinations. Groups are taken into a room, lined up and shot. (The New York Times, 21 June 1992)

Ethnic cleansing and combat activities have become prevalent in the Brcko region where Serbian extremists have established their Court Martial in the "April 7th" stadium. (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 23 June 1992)

Ten miles north of Sarajevo, a bus carrying 56 Muslim Slav hostages was stopped. Their Serb captors got off the bus, walked 30 yards away and opened fire on the vehicle with a bazooka and automatic weapons. The attackers then tossed hand grenades among the survivors. Of the 56 hostages, 47 were killed. (The New York Times, 21 June 1992)

No journalistic crew is allowed into the Serb-occupied territories, and radio and television facilities in those areas have been redirected to TV Serbia, which is strongly censured by the Belgrade regime. The international press centre at Sarajevo has been shelled and destroyed. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

In Vranjak, Muslim Slav children were stabbed and nailed to trees. Reports throughout Eastern Bosnia of rape and abuse of women, cutting the captives' throats, herding as many as 46 people at a time into barns, houses and other buildings and setting fire to them. Muslim Slav men have been tied to wooden crosses before being killed. (The New York Times, 21 June 1992)

In the town of Brcko, approximately 150 kilometres north of Sarajevo, 150 young girls, aged 13 to 19 years, were kidnapped by Serbian forces and taken to undisclosed locations, perhaps across the nearby Serbian border. The incident is the latest in a series of kidnapping of women who were taken to Serbia, raped and returned to Bosnia. Many became pregnant as a result of the assaults. (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 28 June 1992)

Also in the Brcko region, Serbian terrorist commanders ordered and supervised the slaughter and execution of children previously gathered in Brcko prisons. (Commission for War Crimes in Brcko, 18 June 1992)

Serbian insurgents torched the city of Foca on 6 April 1992, destroying all Muslim houses and initiating a slaughtering of Muslim women and children. Muslim boys and men were tied with wire and taken to an unknown destination. (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 May 1992)

After setting fire to the heart of Foca, Serbian "Chetnik" insurgents proceeded ruthlessly to loot Muslim apartments and houses. During this chaos a group of nine Chetnik officers raped a Muslim woman in her own office in front of her children. After the rape the Chetnik's commanding officer inquired "How was the filthy Muslim bitch? Did you tear her into pieces?" (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 May 1992)

During May, in Ilidza, a town occupied by Serb troops, a convoy of 5,000 mothers and children refugees travelling to safety were held hostage and abused for two days, despite permission obtained from Serb forces for their route. They were kept for exchange of impriosned members of the Yugo army. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

During April, in Ilidza, an UNPROFOR peace convoy was arrested by Serb troops. The soldiers were kept, disarmed and maltreated. In Vogosca, Serb troops stole the cars to use them for fighting, and on 2 June, in Dobrinja, an UNPROFOR convoy attempting to offer relief to children was attacked by Serb extremists. One person was killed and several more injured. Because of constant attacks on UNPROFOR, most of the mission was pulled out of Sarajevo. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

That same evening, in Foca, large-scale arrests began along with slaughters of Muslim citizens in their own backyards and the mass imprisonment of Muslim Foca residents. (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 May 1992)

On 4 April 1992, in the village of Tabacki, Chetnik soldiers ordered a Muslim farmer to slaughter his 30 sheep and 10 lambs in order to prepare them a meal. This act did not satisfy the Chetniks, so they demanded that the host

hand over all of his money and jewellery. When the farmer refused, he was promptly decapitated. The Chetniks then began to play a maniacal "game" of soccer with the farmer's head, kicking it back and forth to one another in the dead man's dining room. (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 May 1992)

The towns of Gorazde and Tuzla are overfilled with many of Bosnia and Herzegovina's 1.5 million refugees. Despite this fact, the Yugo army and Serb extremists are fiercely shelling these towns. The United Nations special envoy asserts that the expulsion of the non-Serb population and refugees are not the consequence but the final aim of Serbia. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

Statements from witnesses and journalists confirm the existence of concentration camps for non-Serbs throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the State prison at Foca, and others in the town of Visegrad, Bratunac, Brcko, and Bijeljina. Treatment of the inmates of these camps includes torture, beatings and other physical maltreatment. Executions are common. Estimates indicate that at least 100,000 civilians are interned in such camps. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

Mass executions and common graves are becoming commonplace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Clear evidence of such graves can be found in the Serbian border towns of Mali Zvornik and Amajici. Foreign journalists have witnessed massacres in these regions where whole non-Serb villages were burned and their populations, including women and children, killed. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

Some of the 35,000 residents in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja are eating grass to survive the 2 and 1/2 month blockade by Serb gunners who surround the town. (Associated Press, 19 June 1992)

On 10 June 1992, Serbian Chetnik forces delivered "impetuous artillery attacks on the city of Tuzla". The severe destruction of the city included the damage of Tuzla's main hospital and its clinic for contagious diseases. (Tuzla Commune Crisis Headquarters, 10 June 1992)

At the end of April, near Mostar, a member of the European Community Monitor mission was killed by the Yugoslav army. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

On 28 May, the building in Sarajevo where humanitarian activities were coordinated (Peace Centre, United Nations Association, Centre for Anti-War Activities) was destroyed by Serb extremists, disabling the work of those organizations. (Save Humanity report, 3 June 1992)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24227
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Note SCPC-192 (2) of 15 June 1992, requesting information on the measures taken to comply with the obligations set forth in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1991.

The Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations has the honour to inform that the Government of Antigua and Barbuda has no diplomatic relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Moreover, there are no agreements on military matters or the use of airspace between Antigua and Barbuda and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Consequently, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda is complying fully with the aforementioned resolution.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/941
S/24228
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka formally recognized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on 10 October 1991; the Russian Federation, as the successor State of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 28 December 1991; Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine on 12 February 1992; and Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on 27 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Stanley KALPAGE
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24229
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 3 June 1992 regarding Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to inform him of the decision of the Government of Viet Nam to comply with Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

The Permanent Representative would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24230
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND UKRAINE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine held in Istanbul on 25 June 1992 concerning the conflict in the left-bank regions of the Republic of Moldova.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Moldova to the
United Nations

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Romania
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United
Nations

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

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Annex

Communiqué of the meeting of the Presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine

The Presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine held in Istanbul on 25 June 1992 a working meeting on questions concerning the conflict in the left-bank regions of the Republic of Moldova.

After an exchange of views it was decided:

- To invite both sides in the conflict to cease-fire immediately and unconditionally along the entire line of confrontation;

- In 24 hours after the cease-fire is achieved both sides should start the disengagement of their armed units;

- To establish zones and passages of safety for unhindered movement of civilians, medical personnel and for transportation of humanitarian aid to the population in the afflicted areas;

- Above measures will be carried out by a parliamentarian commission, composed of the representatives of both sides and with participation as observer of the quadripartite mixed commission;

- To examine the question of disengagement forces;

- Neutrality of the 14th Army will be secured. The status of the Army, time and procedure for its withdrawal will be determined at the negotiations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova, which will start in the nearest future.

Immediately after the cease-fire is achieved effective measures will be taken to provide humanitarian assistance in the afflicted areas and for establishment of necessary conditions for the return of the refugees with the participation in these efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, other international humanitarian organizations and national committees of the Red Cross of the four States.

The Presidents call upon the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova to consider and resolve the issue of status of the left-bank regions of the Republic of Moldova.

The Presidents instructed their Ministers of Foreign Affairs to hold a meeting within one week for elaboration of some issues and a mechanism of implementation of the above-mentioned decisions.

The four Presidents consider it necessary to call upon governing bodies of the CSCE to promote actively a settlement of the conflict through mediatory activities as well as through continuous monitoring of the human rights situation.

The leaders of the four States will welcome a more active peacemaking role of the United Nations in the process of political settlement of the problem of the left-bank regions of the Republic of Moldova. In this context they expressed their satisfaction with the decision by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a fact-finding mission to the conflict region in the nearest future.

The Presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine intend to continue contacts among themselves concerning the settlement of the conflict in the left-bank regions of the Republic of Moldova.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the four States took part in the meeting.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24231
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3090th meeting on 2 July 1992, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Georgia (S/24116) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 90th meeting on 2 July 1992, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Georgia and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Georgia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to the United Nations (S/24116),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24232
2 July 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MADAGASCAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Group of African States of the United Nations, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to consider the situation in South Africa.

In this connection I submit annexed hereto the text of resolution CM/Res.1386 (LVI), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting at its fifty-sixth ordinary session from 22 to 28 June 1992, at Dakar, Senegal.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noël RAKOTONDRAMBOA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: English/French]

CM/Res.1386 (LVI)

RESOLUTION ON AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-sixth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 22 to 28 June 1992,

Recalling its previous resolution on the situation in South Africa,

Gravely concerned by the escalation of violence in South Africa targeted at black communities and, in particular by the recent massacre at Boipatong Township on the night of the 17th June 1992, and the subsequent shootings of unarmed protesters by the army and police of the regime,

Emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the South African Government to take all necessary measures to immediately stop the violence and protect life and property of all South Africans,

Considering that the continuation of present cycle of violence seriously jeopardizes the process of peaceful negotiations and transition towards democratic non-racial and united South Africa,

Convinced of the need for the international community to investigate the causes of the violence and to adopt the necessary measures for its early end,

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the violence unleashed against the people of Boipatong and in other townships;

2. FURTHER CONDEMNS the Government of South Africa for its failure to take effective action to stop the ongoing violence and DEMANDS that the Pretoria Government take immediate necessary measures to that end;

3. DEMANDS a full and open investigation of this and other incidents of violence and the role of the security forces in the perpetration of those incidents. In this regard REITERATES its decision to send an OAU fact-finding mission of experts to South Africa to investigate the violence;

4. CALLS FOR the urgent convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to examine the issue of violence in South Africa and to take all appropriate action to put an end to it as well as to create condition for negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition towards a democratic non-racial and united South Africa;

5. CALLS UPON the African Group at the United Nations to take urgent action in implementation of the request for the Security Council session;

6. DECIDES to send a ministerial delegation headed by the representative of the OAU Current Chairman to present Africa's position to the Security Council;

7. INVITES the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow closely the evolution of the situation and take all necessary measures aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in operative paragraph 4 above;

8. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to present a report on this question to the 57th Session of the Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24233
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council approved my report (S/23592 and Add.1) proposing the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and to my letter of 25 February 1992 proposing its composition.

Further to the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, and having completed the necessary consultations, I further propose that Ukraine be added to the list of Member States contributing Military Personnel to UNPROFOR.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24234
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 June 1992 (S/24233) concerning the addition to the composition of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) José LUIS JESUS
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24235
3 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour, on behalf of the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Heads of State of the Baltic Countries In Connection With the Appeal by the President of Moldova. This statement was signed on the occasion of the meeting of the three Baltic leaders in Tallinn, Estonia, on 26 June 1992.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Estonia to the
United Nations

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Latvia to the
United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Lithuania to the
United Nations

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

In Connection With the Appeal by
the President of Moldova

In a letter dated 20 June 1992, the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Mircea Snegur draws attention to the dangerously extending conflict in Moldova and the new victims. The presence of the Russian Federation's 14th army and its interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign State destabilizes the situation in a threatening way.

The Undersigned Heads of State feel that the CSCE member States, in view of such developments, cannot remain bystanders, and call on them to use every available means to persuade the partners in this conflict to achieve a political regulation of the problem.

(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)
Arnold RÜÜTEL	Anatolijs GORBUNOVS	Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
Chairman of the	Chairman of the	President of the
Supreme Council	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
Republic of Estonia	Republic of Latvia	Republic of Lithuania

Tallinn, 26 June 1992

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24236
3 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour, on behalf of the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Heads of State of the Baltic countries on the danger of Russian military force being used in other States' territories (see annex I) and an address to the Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States (see annex II). These documents were signed on the occasion of the meeting of the three Baltic leaders at Tallinn, Estonia, on 26 June 1992.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Estonia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Latvia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Lithuania
to the United Nations

Annex I

Statement by the Heads of State of the Baltic countries on the danger of Russian military force being used in other States' territories

The Heads of State of the Baltic countries express their profound alarm over statements made by the Russian Government and military leadership indicating the possible use by Russia of military force in the territories of other, sovereign States on the pretext of protecting the interests of Russia.

Such standpoints are in contradiction to the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and create an atmosphere of tensions and apparent conflicts.

This was also evident in decree No. 407 of 20 June 1992 of the Government of the Russian Federation. This document speaks about supposed attacks against the families of the Russian military, and contains threats about using military force in other States' territories. The document can only be regarded as propagandistic and an exercise in psychological preparation, which does not conform with the rules of international law or with relations among CSCE member States.

Arnold RÜÜTEL	Anatolijs GORBUNOVS	Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
Chairman of the	Chairman of the	President of the
Supreme Council	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
Republic of Estonia	Republic of Latvia	Republic of Lithuania

Tallinn, 26 June 1992

Annex II

Council of the Baltic States address to the Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States

The Council of the Baltic States is forced to state that against the will of the peoples of those countries and despite demands issued by their Governments the armed forces of a foreign State - the Russian Federation - located on the territories of three independent States - the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania - are still not being withdrawn. This situation not only implies a continuing threat to the security of the Baltic States but is also a destabilizing factor for the whole of Europe. It reduces faith in justice and in the universally accepted principles of international law, above all in terms of the principles of peaceful coexistence of sovereign States. The Russian troops continue to harm the economy and the ecology of the Baltic countries.

The Council of the Baltic States emphasizes that there is no legal basis for the presence of the armed forces of the Russian Federation on the territories of the Baltic States.

Regrettably it must be stated that the course of the negotiations between the Baltic States and Russia on the withdrawal of the Russian armed forces bears witness to the fact that the Russian Federation is attempting to secure the continued presence of its armed forces in the Baltic States both de facto and de jure.

In this context the Council of the Baltic States appeals to the Heads of State and the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States with the request that they assist, in any way possible, in the speedy withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania. In particular, financial aid to Russia could be specifically earmarked for financing the withdrawal of Russian troops from the territories of the independent Baltic States.

The Council of the Baltic States appeals to the Heads of State and Governments of the above countries requesting that any financial aid to Russia be linked directly to the presentation by the Russian Federation of a plan and a timetable, accepted by the Baltic States, for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and to real progress towards the goal of the unconditional and complete withdrawal of these troops.

Arnold RÜÜTEL	Anatolijs GORBUNOVS	Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
Chairman of the	Chairman of the	President of the
Supreme Council	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
Republic of Estonia	Republic of Latvia	Republic of Lithuania

Tallinn, 26 June 1992

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/24237
3 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have been informed that the forces of the Belgrade regime and its surrogates have been undertaking a massive offensive in the region of Posavina in northern Bosnia. Fresh troops and new military equipment (tanks, artillery pieces and rocket launchers) have been moved in and added to already huge military in the region. We are also cognizant of the fact that military aircraft of the Belgrade regime and its surrogates are being used against civilian and military targets in order to support the offensive.

The cities of Modrica, Derventa and Bosanski Brod have been overrun and destroyed by the aggressors, while the cities of Orasje, Gradacac, Srebrenik, Gracanica, Odzak and Tuzla are under constant attack.

It is of utmost importance to note that this new offensive is being perpetrated in the region without any media coverage or presence of international monitors. The region sealed off by aggressor troops since the beginning of April 1992. The already tragic situation in the region, with cases of mass murders, confirmed forcible expulsions, concentration camps and systematic actions of ethnic cleansing, is being made more horrific by this offensive.

We would also like to draw your attention to the fact that this offensive is being carried out during the valiant efforts of the international community to secure Sarajevo Airport, deliver and distribute much needed humanitarian aid to its citizens. We believe the objective is to connect through ethnicially cleansed zones all the areas currently controlled by the Belgrade regime and its surrogates in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

We are kindly urging the Security Council to bring this matter before it and undertake all necessary means in order to stop this cynical and barbarian behaviour which assumes that the world will be distracted by the situation in Sarajevo, leaving defenseless citizens of other Bosnian regions at the mercy of Belgrade regime and its surrogates.

May I request your kind assistance in distributing this letter to the member missions of the Security Council and entering the letter as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/312
S/24238
6 July 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 43, 47, 61 (f), 79 (a) and (b), 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 (c), 85, 86, 90, 94, 96 and 125 of the preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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* A/47/50.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NARCOTIC DRUGS
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I attach herewith the letter dated 15 May 1992 by which His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, transmits to you the paper prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), of which he is the Chairman-Coordinator, at its annual meeting held from 27 to 29 November 1991 at Caracas, Venezuela, giving its position on the new world order.

President Abdou Diouf would be extremely grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 43, 47, 61 (f), 79 (a) and (b), 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 (c), 85, 86, 90, 94, 96 and 125 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mame Balla SY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 May 1992 from the President of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the decision taken at its second annual meeting held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 29 November 1991, the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen) has prepared a position paper on the new world order which, in my capacity as Chairman-Coordinator, I have just made public and which I have the pleasure of transmitting to you for circulation as an official document of the United Nations (see appendix).

It is my hope that this paper will contribute to the emergence of a new international consensus for development and will provide meaningful support to you in the performance of your noble task.

APPENDIX

POSITION PAPER OF THE GROUP OF FIFTEEN ON THE NEW WORLD ORDER

We, the Heads of State and Government, members of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation - known as the Group of Fifteen - being resolved to contribute to the creation of a world that is more just and equitable, hence more peaceful and prosperous and having analyzed the developments in the present international situation

Declare that:

1. The present period has been characterized by a series of events of world-wide scope and consequence which present, on the one hand, favourable prospects for global peace and prosperity through international cooperation and, on the other, pose complex challenges and uncertainties for all States, but especially for those of the South, with profound implications for the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. The end of the Cold War and the disappearance of East-West tensions, political developments in Eastern Europe, a movement towards disarmament, the progressive settlement of regional disputes and the emergence of closer regional cooperation, greater political democratization and popular participation in decision-making, and growing globalization and economic interdependence, provide a unique opportunity for the revival of international cooperation for development.

3. At the same time increasing interlinkages and growing economic interdependence have made developing countries more vulnerable to external factors especially as most have already undertaken autonomous liberalization of their economies, including their trade regimes and are moving towards deregulation and the opening up of their economies. Simultaneously, the imbalance and uncertainties in the management of the global economic system, with consequential strains on the world trade and payment systems, have acquired an endemic character. Moreover, the gap between the developed North and the developing South continues to grow and the economic and social problems of the developing world, despite some progress during the past few decades continues to be manifold. This has

been made more acute by a significant technological revolution that has affected patterns of production, consumption, trade, growth and markets. Developing countries strongly support a world economic order based on multilateral rules that respect free competition, the market, justice and fair play. The success of programmes of restructuring and economic development however, depend not only on national policies but also on conditions prevailing in the international economic environment.

4. The present global changes however, have not led to a renewed focus on Development. Rather, the trend in international dialogue reflects a dominant North-North approach and closer East-West political and economic cooperation. This carries the risk of increasing the marginalization of countries of the South which account for two-thirds of mankind.

5. Sufficient attention needs to be paid to development if the new wave of democracy and the lessening of international tensions is to prevail. Massive and persistent problems of poverty, under-development, unemployment, health and illiteracy are likely to undermine the consolidation of democratic processes and human rights. This in turn generates political and social tensions, the consequences of which could compromise the present trend towards global detente and cooperation and threaten global peace and security. Development, therefore becomes a precondition for sustaining democracy and global peace, all of which should be consciously worked for in a comprehensive and constructive manner.

6. Peace is indivisible and security is the right of all and not the privilege of a few. Global security can only be achieved and maintained if just and lasting solutions are found to all conflicts. Global security should, however, be viewed in terms of its multidimensional aspects and be based not only on military imperatives, but on a combination of political, economic and social factors which together could eliminate the risks to global security caused by problems such as underdevelopment, poverty, environmental degradation, terrorism and drug trafficking.

7. There is thus a common responsibility for the economic, social and political stability of the world and for the creation of a New World Order that is truly multilateral and non-discriminatory and takes into account the growing interdependence and mutuality of interests among the community of nations.

Democracy at the national level should continue to be of paramount importance and democratization among States should become a reality at the international level in order to facilitate the participation of all States in the process of international decision-making.

8. The United Nations should play the central role in a collective effort to define the New World Order which should be based on the rule of law and on the principles and purposes of the UN Charter relating to the concepts of sovereignty, equality and universality, and the acknowledgement of national specificities. It must also ensure the fullest respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States.

9. A clear awareness of the urgent need for shared responsibility and joint action to ensure world economic stability, irrespective of the economic and political power of individual nations, together with a growing convergence of views regarding the identification of global priorities, would facilitate the emergence of a new international consensus on development. While there is full commitment to the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, it is imperative that development is placed at the centre of the international agenda and a supportive international environment is created to facilitate the achievement of this objective. The collective right of peoples to develop should be given maximum emphasis and recognition. Moreover, the identification and pursuit of development goals must take into account the levels of development as well as the historical and socio-economic conditions of individual countries, the complementary roles of the State and market and cannot be fashioned according to the imposition of external norms and priorities.

10. The Group of Fifteen solemnly reaffirms its commitment to a constructive and continuous dialogue with the industrialized countries as an essential condition for the optimum management of global interdependence. An international consensus centred on development is an urgent necessity. The Group reaffirms its resolute will to strengthen multilateral cooperation and to work together in the quest for new ways of resolving problems through cooperation, a constructive spirit and mutual support. The Group of Fifteen declares its readiness to act to this effect with all its partners in the North and in particular those within the G-7.

11. The new international consensus should be expressed in a practical way, the main elements of which should include the following issues of concern and interest to the international community and, in particular, to the developing countries:

DEMOCRATIZATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

12. Democracy, human rights and development are three concepts of the greatest significance and must be addressed in an integrated manner. While it is important to promote the strengthening of the constitutional State, democracy and pluralism at the national level, with due respect to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of States, it is imperative that democratization among States should become a reality at the international level.

13. All States must promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, taking into account their indivisible nature and the distinctive cultural characteristics of each nation. Civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are inter-related and should therefore be promoted and defended with equal commitment. It is necessary to further non-selective, non-discriminating international cooperation in the field of human rights, strengthening respect for freedom and concord in the political, legal, economic and social domains. The Right to Development must be recognized and accepted as a fundamental human right. Development is a prerequisite for the sustainability of democratic processes and the respect of human rights. The observance of human rights should be promoted in an objective manner by the relevant organs in the international system based on the principles of the UN Charter. It is also imperative that Democracy, Human Rights and Development should be the central theme of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993.

DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

14. The process of disarmament should be linked to the process of development and the fostering of global security in its most comprehensive form. Developing countries will endeavour to encourage the process of disarmament globally and regionally, conscious of the necessity to channel the maximum resources for developmental purposes. Moreover, real

resources being released at present as a result of lower global military spending, should be diverted for the economic and social development of developing countries. The continuing trend towards disarmament resulting from the end of East-West confrontation, the reduction of military expenditures and the progressive reduction of international tensions should make it possible to extract a "peace dividend" in the form of financial and technical resources, for the enhancement of international development cooperation.

15. Appropriate structures or bodies should be established to implement this process and the creation of an International Fund within the framework of the United Nations, represents the best way of channelling resources freed as a result of disarmament for the purposes of development.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY

16. The fight against poverty should be understood not only in terms of providing assistance with a view to improving the living standards of the poor, but also as a means of reinforcing their economic well-being and long-term prospects. Furthermore, the interests of the economically and socially weaker sections of society who fall outside the market process must be safeguarded. It is necessary that a special commitment is made by the international community to initiate urgent measures to alleviate poverty in the least developed countries. The alleviation of poverty, especially in its most extreme forms, continues to be of prime concern to developing countries and must remain at the centre of national development efforts in the countries of the South and of international development cooperation.

TERRORISM AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

17. Terrorism has emerged as one of the most dangerous and pernicious threats to international, political and social stability and must be dealt with in an urgent and effective manner. Terrorism in fact violates the human rights of the innocent victims of its manifest activity.

18. Often, terrorism is linked with the global problem of illicit drug trafficking. It is essential to cope with this problem that the high levels of consumption in all countries be reduced and world-wide support is provided for drug

control and crop substitution strategies with a view to offering those agricultural workers involved in drug production with the option of legal, profitable and competitive economic activities.

FOREIGN DEBT AND THE FLOW OF RESOURCES

19. On the basis of the principle of shared responsibility, more positive, fair and realistic measures are called for to extend and broaden the mechanisms for reducing all types of debt, while being sensitive to the specific problems and needs of each country.

20. The recent implementation of debt reduction schemes are welcomed. These initiatives must be strengthened and broadened for all classes of debtor countries and must be more effectively implemented especially for those countries which have made great efforts to meet their debt obligations. The international community should moreover commit itself to ensuring a substantial increase in the net transfer of concessional resources to all regions of the South to revitalize the development process and free the developing countries from the overhang of the rising debt burden.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

21. Maintenance of an open, multilateral trading system is of prime importance for the expansion of world trade and the development of all countries. For this purpose, there is a need for multilateral rules that provide for an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system which safeguards competition, promotes open markets, equity and fairness and creates better conditions for the effective integration of developing countries into the world economy. To this end no effort must be spared to obtain an early, balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

22. A balanced, positive outcome from the Uruguay Round should reflect every aspect of the negotiations and take into account the interests of all parties concerned, particularly the needs of developing countries. In particular, the results should ensure the substantive enhancement of market access for developing country exports, rules and disciplines for the transparent and fair conduct of international trade and developing country access to technology

and investment. All forms of protectionism maintained by developed countries should be immediately halted and rolled back. Moreover, special attention should be given to reducing the balance of payments deficits of developing countries and to safeguarding the pursuit of their legitimate development goals and public policy objectives.

23. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is unique in terms of being a universal, multidisciplinary forum whose mandate places development as its cornerstone and has an important role in the international trading system. The Eighth Session of UNCTAD held in Cartegena des Indias (February 8-25, 1992) recognizing the urgent need for institutional adaptation and revitalization of UNCTAD has confirmed its role to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. Its functions compromising global policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations, consensus building and negotiation, monitoring, implementation and follow-up, and technical cooperation should be strengthened.

PRIMARY COMMODITIES

24. A strengthened and effective international policy on commodities should be designed and pursued with a view to achieving a long-term solution to commodity problems and maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to development. Possibilities exist for international cooperation between producer and consumer countries. Given an improvement in access to markets, improved supply management and better use of technology, such cooperation should lead to the achievement of greater levels of diversification of the economies of developing countries which have become more competitive and increase their share in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodity based products.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

25. The emphasis being placed by developing countries on the process of economic integration is welcomed, and the creation of regional and sub-regional groups in the South should constitute one of the prime aspects of

South-South cooperation. These groups are in fact an asset to the development of a dynamic and mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries concerned. The collective efforts of the South, through such cooperation will help to build a negotiating platform that will offer the developing countries the status of a genuine partner in their relations with the North.

26. The present global trends towards economic integration, aimed at extending markets, increasing productivity and competitiveness and generating investment, must also be welcomed and encouraged. This trend, however, presents risks that must be firmly and resolutely faced by acting in such a way that the main aim continues to be the creation of an open and transparent world trading system.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

27. There is a need for the international community to explore ways and means for promoting cooperation in science and technology between developed and developing countries aimed at intensifying the transfer of technology to developing countries to help them enhance their own scientific and technological capabilities. It is necessary to improve the access of developing countries to new technologies on fair and reasonable terms and to foster their dissemination and use. The search for solutions to these problems could be made in the framework of the revitalization and strengthening of the UN bodies with expertise in science, technology and intellectual property. National, sub-regional and regional institutions concerned with science and technology must also be called on to contribute, and cooperation between enterprises and scientific and technological institutions from developed and developing countries should be encouraged.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

28. To achieve sustainable development, the development and improvement of human resources are indispensable prerequisites as they will promote and reinforce scientific and technological capabilities as well as enhance the ability of countries to mobilize and rationally use their financial and natural resources. Effective cooperation among countries through the sharing of their resources, experiences and know-how can make a huge contribution to

improving and increasing the vast potential in human resources which the South possesses. Developing countries continue to give the highest priority to the development of human resources although efforts in this area have been hampered by the implementation of economic adjustment programmes which have compromised the development of health and educational facilities and other basic social services. International cooperation in this field must therefore be encouraged and enhanced, while respecting the cultural and social dimensions of development.

29. The development of human resources can only be achieved effectively where there peoples participation and respect for the rights and liberties of individuals, especially of women and children.

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

30. The threat to the global environment comes mainly from past and present industrialization practices and profligate consumption in the industrialized countries. This has negative repercussions on countries in general, with particularly harmful consequences for developing countries, which are more vulnerable to environmental problems.

31. Though firmly committed to the protection, preservation and rational use of the environment, the developing countries nevertheless need to give a fresh impetus to their economies in order to eradicate poverty, and to guarantee viable growth in both economic and environmental terms. The solving of environmental problems should be an integral part of strategies of economic development in order to ensure and consolidate the sustainability of both processes.

32. Agreements, programmes and any other global initiative, such as the forthcoming UN Conference on Environment and Development, the "Earth Summit", aimed at solving ecological problems and achieving sustainable development, call for concerted international cooperation in all areas, including the transfer of environmentally-sound technology, free and open trade and the availability of new and additional financial resources. International cooperation for the protection of the environment and the enhancement of sustainable development should be based on the principle of equitable and proportional responsibilities among nations, taking into

account the existing disparities between developed and developing countries and their respective capacities and resources. The implementation of such cooperation should respect the principle of permanent sovereignty of nations with regard to their natural resources. It should also give due importance to the principle that each country should have the right to determine its own priorities based on its needs and level of socio-economic development.

POPULATION

33. The high rates of population growth in almost all developing countries may represent a real mortgaging of their social and economic development. It is becoming imperative for those involved politically and culturally at national and international levels to be effectively called on to help to raise public awareness and mobilize political and popular commitment and the necessary financial and technical means to take a conclusive step towards the formulation and implementation of appropriate demographic policies. The World Conference on Population and Development planned for 1994 ought to be the opportunity for working out and adopting policies and programmes aimed at achieving global demographic objectives.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

34. An essential feature of the new international consensus on development is encouragement and support for South-South cooperation as a means of moving towards, on the one hand, increased collective self-reliance and on the other, sustained development nationally and regionally as well as globally.

35. South-South cooperation is an integral part of the strategy for giving a fresh impetus to international cooperation for development. The countries of the South must make full use of the possibilities for strengthening their links with each other so as to consolidate the foundations of their collective self-reliance. This implies developing and multiplying contacts, enhancing closer and more direct communication and transport links, the flow and exchange of information and knowledge, cultural exchanges and the harmonizing of positions on international questions. In this regard, it would be judicious to perceive the development of this cooperation in terms of an evolving process

into which the countries concerned must enter by way of viable projects open to all other developing countries.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

36. The Group of Fifteen strongly supports multilateralism in which inter-State relations are conducted in a truly democratic manner and in which no interests are ignored and from which no nation is left out. The global phenomenon of the resurgence of democracy should be extended to the international field through a genuine democratisation of international relations and the revitalization of multilateral structures under the United Nations, for security, disarmament and development.

37. The United Nations Organization should play a crucial role in the creation and maintenance of a New World Order. The United Nations would have to be reformed in such a way so as to increase its effectiveness to cope with the evolving international situation and to effectively eliminate the threats to global peace and security which have their roots in economic and social imbalances and underdevelopment. The basis for strengthening the role of the United Nations should be the recognition that the management of world affairs is a question of shared responsibility. One of the fundamental aims should be to rectify the imbalance among international bodies, which should give each other mutual support with a view to achieving their common aims, namely the maintenance of peace and international security, the promotion of economic and social development, the protection and restoration of the environment and the defence and promotion of human rights and democracy.

38. The revitalization of the United Nations should also be reflected in a strengthened role and function for the General Assembly and the office of Secretary-General. The Security Council should be democratized. It should be committed to the principles of openness and transparency in its decision-making and should act at all times with respect for the sovereign rights of States.

May 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24239
6 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

On 15 June 1992, the Air Force Chief of the Zionist entity made a number of unfounded allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and some other countries, coupled with threats - in clear contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law - to resort to aggression against them. The relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have already stated the position of my Government on these allegations and have stressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's right of self-defence against such possible adventurist aggressions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the safeguards systems of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), continues to pursue its peacful nuclear energy programme and has fully cooperated with the IAEA, which as recently as 19 February 1992 once again corroborated the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran is in full compliance with its international obligations and concluded that "there does not seem to be a shred of evidence on the allegations that were made in the media". Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran has long advocated the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and would welcome the role of the United Nations in this regard within a comprehensive and non-discriminary framework.

At the same time, it is common knowledge that such is not the case for the Zionist entity, which continues to be the source of threat and instability within the region and whose nuclear weapons programme flies in the face of all international instruments.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24240
6 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations of the Security Council, held on 6 July 1992, the President of the Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council have learnt with concern of the refusal of the Government of Iraq to permit a team of inspectors sent to Iraq by the Special Commission to enter certain premises designated by the Special Commission for inspection."

"The members of the Council recall that, under paragraph 9 (b) (i) of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), Iraq is required to permit the Special Commission to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. This obligation is imposed as a result of a decision of the Council, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter. Furthermore, Iraq has agreed to such inspections as a condition precedent to the establishment of a formal cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with Security Council resolution 678 (1990). The members of the Council further recall that by paragraph 2 (ii) of resolution 707 (1991) the Council has reaffirmed the relevant provision of resolution 687 (1991) and expressly demanded that Iraq "allow the Special Commission ... and their Inspection Teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transportation which they wish to inspect."

"Iraq's present refusal to permit access to the Inspection Team currently in Iraq to the premises designated by the Special Commission constitutes a material and unacceptable breach by Iraq of a provision of resolution 687 which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region. The members of the Council demand that the Government of Iraq immediately agree to the admission to the premises concerned of the inspectors of the Special Commission as required by the Chairman of the

Special Commission, so that the Special Commission may establish whether or not any documents, records, materials, or equipment relevant to the responsibilities of the Commission are located therein."